



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Price of Land—Climate—Wages, &c.

No. XXXVIII.

We are in daily receipt of letters from the Southern and Eastern States, making earnest enquiries concerning East Tennessee, its climate, soil, productions and social and educational advantages. For months we have devoted much of our space to throw light upon our advantages, and to induce good citizens from abroad to locate in our midst. That our labors have not been altogether unrequited is evidenced from the spirit of enquiry which has been aroused in many portions of the country with regard to our section, and the apparent determination of scores to make their homes here. We have been striving to scatter the seed. The harvest, we hope, will come in the end.

We have on our desk a letter postmarked "Fort Edward, New York," the writer of which is anxious to be informed with regard to East Tennessee, and urges us to answer a series of questions which he propounds. This we shall do with pleasure, and, in the meantime, we would request our correspondent, if he should meet with this article, to take some pains to show it to his neighbors that they may be informed as well as himself.

1. "What is the average price of land in East Tennessee?"

Very low, we would say. We know of no section of the Union, particularly as old as this, where the general average price of lands is so low. Take our entire section, which comprises thirty old and large counties, and the average would be in the neighborhood of eight dollars per acre. Of course we have lands worth one hundred dollars per acre, such, for example, as are termed "cotton lands," and found upon our rivers; and then we have lands that would command forty and fifty dollars per acre, but these are exceptional cases. The great bulk of our lands are far below these figures. Thousands of acres can be bought for one, two and four and five dollars per acre. Nor is such land worthless. Far from it. Vast quantities of it is capable of producing fair crops, whilst immense tracts afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle and sheep. Indeed, we believe there is no country in the world which commands such facilities for grazing stock as East Tennessee. But, judging from the tone of our correspondent's interrogations, we imagine that the grade of lands that would suit him and his friends, would cost from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. These figures would secure valuable lands, such as, we are sure, would please anyone. We tell our correspondent frankly that he need not go to the West to buy cheap lands. All things being equal, ours are cheaper than any he can find in that direction. He may, to be sure, purchase prairie lands for two, five and ten dollars per acre, but, by the time he turns the sod, fences his ground, builds him a cabin to live in and constructs shelters for his stock, his land will have cost him fully twenty-five or thirty dollars per acre. Nor have we, in these statements, said anything about the long, dreary and trying winters of that section, nor of the drawbacks in the way of transportation, &c. Here he may buy improved farms, with comfortable residences and out-houses, for the figures mentioned above, and enjoy all the benefits of a pleasant climate, access to the best markets in the world and social and religious advantages.

2. "Are laborers plenty, and at what price for good men and women?"

Thus far in our history we have had no trouble in procuring as many laborers as we wanted. Even the derangement in the system of labor caused by the war, has not disturbed us much, or interfered with our operations materially. We never had, comparatively, many slaves in East Tennessee. Our farmers have, therefore, mainly relied upon white labor. Hence when the war ended they had but little difficulty in resuming their business and of going on as usual. A number one farm hand will command on our best farms from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, everything found him. Medium laborers about eight, and boys from sixteen to eighteen cents of age four to six dollars per month. Women to cook, iron, wash, &c., can be had for a dollar and one dollar and a half per week.

3. "I would like to have a reliable description of winters there."

Our answer to this might be embraced in one word—the mildest and most genial on the face of the earth. We have no disposition, whatever, to exaggerate this matter. There is no use of it. "Facts are stubborn things," and upon these we prefer, as the lawyers say, to rest our cause. We do affirm, most deliberately, that our winters are incomparable in their mildness and in their invigorating effects upon the constitution.

In the first place, they are exceedingly short. Properly speaking, we have no cold weather until late in December, and even then, except in some rare instances, quite genial and mild. During the months of November and December, when throughout the Eastern States everything is frozen tight and fast, and the whole face of the earth is covered over with snow from six to eight inches deep, we have soft and balmy weather. Indeed, this is what we call our "Indian summer" season, the most lovely and fascinating ever experienced by mortal man. Poets, themselves, could not do it justice. The sky above us is an Italian one. The sun pours his rays softly upon the plains below. There are no dark and lowering clouds—no drenching rains and no chilling sleet and hail. The grass retains its verdure and the cheerful farmer plies his vocation in preparing the soil for the next season's crops. Later in the winter, we occasionally have a slight fall of snow, but only remaining for about forty-eight hours. Ice very thick for "packing" is a rare thing, and it is only a chance thing that we can secure enough for consumption. Our correspondent can readily perceive, from these facts, that we have mild winters, and he may

further infer that they are wonderfully favorable to invalids.

His inquiry touching this vital matter is a most pertinent one, for, after all, health is the great desideratum. What are splendid estates, investments in stocks and luxuries of every description worth in comparison with robust constitutions? What would an emaciated invalid give to be restored to vigorous health? We say to our correspondent that we have a right to boast of the healthfulness of our winter seasons, and of our climate in general. We are gravely in earnest when we declare to him that we know of no better latitude for weakly and consumptive constitutions. Dyspeptics and consumptives find in our climate just the remedy they desire and seek. We have had numbers from his own section, who can testify to the truth of this assertion, and who have spent their winters here, and who have returned to their homes restored to health. We do not pretend to say that every one has been restored; but we do say, and challenge contradiction, that where the patient was possessed of sufficient recuperative energy, although seriously diseased, he has been brought back to his accustomed soundness. We have no fierce winds to cut and lacerate the lungs, and our climatic changes are not formidable enough to check the uniform functions of the system.

4. "The price of board with good accommodations in private families."

This may be obtained in excellent families at twenty dollars per month. In some localities even lower than this. We speak now of the city of Knoxville.

5. "How do rents, tenements, &c., compare with New York and vicinity?"

We are not able to answer this question to the satisfaction of our correspondent, as we are not informed as to the rates in "New York and vicinity." Residences in this city will command, in the way of rents, from twelve to fifty dollars per month.

THE TAMMANY WAR.

"Boss" Tweed Speaks to the "Unterrified Democrats."

Notwithstanding the most indisputable proof shows that Tweed has stolen millions he still has "fifteen thousand Democratic followers" in New York city. His money, stolen from the overburdened taxpayers, makes him popular with the corrupt Democracy of that city, and enables him to buy for himself a "rousing demonstration." We give the proceedings of that meeting of *unterrified Democrats*. A Democratic Congressman presided:

A TWEED MEETING.

An immense meeting was held to-night in Tweed Plaza to indorse William M. Tweed. Fully 25,000 persons were present. Congressman William R. Roberts presided. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Tweed, and placing him in nomination for re-election. Tweed, on being introduced, spoke as follows:

"At home again. [Cheers.] At home again, and among the friends of my childhood, and the scenes of my youth. Among those friends I feel I can safely place myself, my record, and all I have done and performed and done as a public official, openly and publicly to their gaze. [Cheers.] At a time like this, when to be Democrats and to hold office is to be despised, maligned and condemned without a trial, and traduced without a hearing, it is a pleasure to a public official to come among the friends of his childhood—to take them by the hand—to talk to them in a friendly manner.

My friends say, why do you not reply to those newspaper attacks? I have only one reply: No man can reply to a newspaper attack and stop the attack. The proper place, the true place, the only place where a man can be adjudged guilty of aspersions against a man's character such as those leveled at me, is before the properly constituted legal tribunal, and I tell my opponents and traducers that I am ready at any moment to go forward and meet them. But while they stand behind that mighty engine of the world's power, the press, no man can do justice to himself by standing outside and fighting against those who are inside of the press. My public life is open to my constituents and party, and it is such that I am able to face my accusers in the only manly, fair and proper way to meet those who traduce and revile us. I place myself in your hands and I thankfully accept your nomination for Senator. I expect of you that you will stand by me and prove that you resent, as untrue and unjust, the calumnies heaped on me. I had a majority of 22,000 at the last election. Next time I expect a majority of 30,000, and I will be content with nothing less."

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The Tammany supporters are evidently determined to acquit Haggerty of stealing the vouchers. Reporters and others are not allowed to see him, and he has been assured by his counsel that he will be protected. District Attorney Garvin's refusal to allow the Committee of Seventy to appoint counsel to assist him is regarded as very significant, for the reason that Garvin is of little account as a prosecutor. Several members of the American Club will swear that Haggerty was at the club-house, in Greenwich, Ct., at the time the robbery was committed, and as Haggerty's trial comes before Justice Dowling, who is friendly to the ring, it is feared that he will accept their evidence and discharge Haggerty. District Attorney Garvin was interviewed to-day by a reporter, and intimated that he did not think Haggerty and Balch could be convicted."

A THIN RIVER.—The La Crosse Democrat reports the water so low in the Mississippi river that steamboats have to keep whistling to keep cows out of the channel. Many captains are having cow-catchers put on their boats. This is about the thinnest river yet discovered.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

Massachusetts Politics—Senator Thurman Sick.

OMAHA, Sept. 20.—The new Constitution is heavily defeated. The woman suffrage clause is disastrously defeated, having been voted on separately.

BANNOCK, Sept. 20.—The last rail on the European and North American Railroad, connecting the United States with Canada, was laid to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Post learns on good authority that early in the summer, city vouchers for \$3,000,000 were stolen from the Comptroller's office. The Mayor and other officers outside of the Comptroller's office have only recently learned of the abstraction. The city Auditor, through whose hands these vouchers passed is now in Europe.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The preliminary election in this city resulted in 66 for Rice and 44 for Butler. Lowell sends a full delegation for Butler. The latest returns of delegates show 357 against and 276 for Butler.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Government sold \$6,000,000 gold. Under the pressure gold declined to \$1.134, but rallied to \$1.141. The committee find the bond accounts correct. The evidence against R. J. Hennessey and C. D. Boller seems conclusive. They were arrested upon the affidavit of Comptroller Connolly. It is stated that warrants are out for persons of high position, who have fled. Hall has no intention of resigning pending investigations. Hennessey, his wife and others were charged with stealing the vouchers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Over fifty commanderies were in procession. Nearly every commandery had a band. The city courts and the Stock Board closed for a general holiday.

The Royal Arch Chapter elected the following officers, ranking as named: J. H. Drummond, of Maine; E. H. English, Arkansas; Charles H. Ober, Maryland; Charles Marsh, California; John McClellan, Massachusetts; C. G. Fox, New York; Joseph Yeates, Wisconsin; J. C. Hawkins, Florida.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Grand Encampment elected the following officers, ranking as named: J. A. Fellows, New Orleans; J. H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh; Vincent S. Harbut, Chicago; Benjamin Dean, Boston; Irving M. Smith, Michigan; W. S. Pallen, Mississippi; W. Simms, New York; Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The latest count shows 386 against and 219 for Butler.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 21.—The Indians have driven the surveying parties from the North Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A Herald special from Havana says that the eastern part of the island, comprising the insurrectionary district, is completely pacified.

SOUTH NATCHES, Sept. 21.—Twenty cases and eleven deaths from yellow fever have been reported to the Board of Health since it originated. One death and two new cases were reported to-day. Eight cases were reported this afternoon at Vidalia, Louisiana, opposite Natches.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 21.—The yellow fever is here. There were five deaths in the last twenty-four hours. Several new cases were reported to-day.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21.—The sale of the railroad, when confirmed, will reduce the State debt \$500,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A meeting of twenty-five thousand people endorsed Tweed last night. Mr. Paul, Sept. 21.—The Republican caucus to elect delegates was held to-day. The vote stood: Butler, 800; anti, 407. The same Republicans denounce the election as a fraud.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Commissioner Douglas asks confidential information from honest dealers regarding the evasion of the tobacco laws.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Commercial Convention met to-day and was called to order by John A. Garrett.

A variety of excursions and festivities have been arranged, and two steamboats placed at the disposal of the committee. The freedom of the Western Union Telegraph has also been tendered the Convention.

The following is the order of business:

1st. The connection of the Virginia cities with the Great West. 2d. Education. 3d. Central line of water communication between the North and South. 4th. Development of gold and silver mines. 5th. Enlargement of canals for steam. 6th. Reciprocal trade with Canada, Brazil and the South American States. 7th. Water communication from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. 8th. Government lands. 9th. Water line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. 10th. Railroads generally. 11th. Department of Commerce. 12th. American navigation interests. 13th. Revenue reform. 14th. Immunity for private property lost on sea in time of war. 15th. Direct trade between Southern ports and Europe. 16th. River navigation. 17th. Locomotives and structures at the mouth of the Mississippi. 18th. Finance and taxation. 19th. Freight and passenger rates. 20th. Abolition travelers license. 21st. Improvement of the sea coast harbors. 22d. Ample railroads from Ohio to central South. 23d. Tares and short weights. 24th. Immigration. 25th. Refunding the cotton tax. 26th. Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal. 27th. Mr. Watson's case was called but postponed. The doctors certify that removal in her present condition would endanger her life.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the State printing case. The court holds that under the statute a vacancy to be filled by the Governor must occur during the recess of the Legislature. The vacancy occurred in this case during the sitting of the Legislature, and was filled by the Governor in the appointment of Kimball, Raymond & Co.; hence the appointment was invalid. They became officers de facto because no objection was raised to their performing the work. The office is now vacant. In such case the Secretary of State has authority to let the State work on contract on the most advantageous terms offered.

RALPH, N. C., Sept. 21.—The Circuit Court has been engaged since Saturday in the trial of Ann Owens, and about thirty others, for the whipping of one Aaron Biggerstaff some time in April last, at a place called Grassy Branch, Cleveland county, on account of his politics. One of Biggerstaff's own brothers is among the defendants. There is a good deal of conflicting testimony on the part of the prosecution, Biggerstaff swearing to the identity of men before the Court who he swore before the first magistrate that he didn't recognize on the night the party assaulted him.

BEALIS, Sept. 19.—The German army will be placed upon a peace footing immediately, and will be reduced to an effective strength of four hundred thousand men.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Thiers has assurances from Austria that nothing hostile to France has occurred at Gastein.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While the workmen were re-opening the mine at Wigram it blew five to pieces and wounded a great many.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The celebration closed without any violence. The troops were bivouaced in the streets. There were a few cries of down with the Pope heard.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE.

Reasons for Its Victories Everywhere.

We gave yesterday an extract from Senator Morton's speech, showing what the Democratic party proposes to do if restored to power. We propose now to show what the Republican party has done, as proof of what it will do in the future, and as good reasons why it should be continued in power another four years.

The reasons for the brilliant victories in California, Maine, Colorado, Montana and Connecticut are as follows:

1st. That in the first two years and one month of the administration of President Grant, there has been an actual reduction of the public debt to the amount of \$215,765,663.74.

2d. That the annual interest charge to the people has, within the same period, been reduced in the sum of \$12,062,997.96—consequently, affording permanent annual relief from taxation to that amount.

3d. That the net gold discount actually realized to the public Treasury on the purchase of bonds, by which purchase the debt has been mainly reduced, is \$14,585,835.56.

4th. That, in consequence of the measures and policy of the Republican Congress and Administration, the public credit, although greatly disturbed by the war, advanced during the period from the early part of the year 1861 (the close of the Democratic administration of President Buchanan) to March 1st, 1869—reaching an aggregate appreciation, as applied to the then existing values and principal of the public debt, of three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars; and, by the still more efficient administration of President Grant, the public credit as referred to the now existing values and debt, (April 1st, 1871,) has been further advanced, within a little more than two years, making an appreciation during this short period, as applicable to the now existing debt, of six hundred and fifteen millions of dollars; also showing that the appreciation since the close of the last Democratic administration early in 1861, applicable to the existing values and debt, is eight hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars.

5th. Within the period from March 4, 1869, to April 1, 1871, the appreciation of the National and National Bank currency was eighteen (18) per cent, making an aggregate appreciation of \$128,000,000 which has accrued to the people in consequence of the advancement of the public credit by the Republican policy.

6th. Reduction of annual expenditures for the fiscal year 1869-70 as compared with the last year of Johnson's administration, \$56,532,193.07. As compared with the last year of Johnson's administration, upon the same basis, 36 cents less, per capita, estimating the population at 40,000,000, making an annual saving of \$14,400,000.

7th. The internal taxes and customs have, since the close of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, been reduced by the amount per annum of \$231,848,827.33.

8th. The postal service has been extended and increased in efficiency, and its comparative expenditures materially reduced.

9th. That by comprehensive and well-adapted measures and efficient and honest administration, the Republican party has carried the country safely through a gigantic war, subdued rebellion, restored the insurgent States to their normal places within the Union, emancipated labor, established citizenship, and guaranteed its rights and privileges by constitutional and legislative enactment. And has, at the same time, advanced the material prosperity of the country and people, by opening up the interior of the continent, appropriating its vast plains and mountains and valleys to the free occupation of the citizen; by providing a national currency; by maintaining and advancing the national honor and credit; and that, by the efficient collection and honest application of the revenues, the rapid and appropriate reduction of taxation, industry has been stimulated and relieved, enterprise encouraged, and the country, without revulsion or disaster in monetary affairs, has safely passed through the period of war and the disturbances it engendered to a period of profound peace and solid and universal prosperity—a result unparalleled in history, and a crowning honor to the Republican party, which neither time nor circumstances can tarnish or efface.

The State Debt.

The Chicago Mercantile Journal has compiled, from official reports, the following exhibit of the debts of the several States:

States.	Date.	Total.
Alabama.....	Oct. 1, 1871.....	\$16,368,010 75
Arkansas.....	April 27, 1871.....	6,150,000 00
California.....	May 1, 1871.....	3,503,000 00
Connecticut.....	April 1, 1871.....	6,775,960 00
Delaware.....	May 1, 1871.....	1,402,000 00
Florida.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,288,007 75
Georgia.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	7,514,500 00
Illinois.....	March 1, 1871.....	1,866,496 00
Indiana.....	Oct. 31, 1870.....	4,167,507 94
Iowa.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	300,000 00
Kansas.....	Dec. 31, 1870.....	1,341,675 00
Kentucky.....	Oct. 10, 1870.....	3,072,677 00
Louisiana.....	Jan. 1, 1870.....	22,690,293 00
Maine.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	8,067,900 00
Maryland.....	Sept. 30, 1870.....	13,317,475 73
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	16,682,038 00
Michigan.....	March 27, 1871.....	2,376,292 78
Minnesota.....	May 1, 1871.....	350,000 00
Missouri.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	17,866,000 00
Nevada.....	May 1, 1871.....	600,000 00
New Jersey.....	Nov. 1, 1870.....	2,752,200 00
New York.....	Nov. 1, 1870.....	2,893,300 00
New York.....	Oct. 1, 1870.....	32,409,144 42
N. Carolina.....	Oct. 1, 1870.....	29,960,045 00
Ohio.....	Nov. 5, 1870.....	9,675,343 73
Oregon.....	Sept. 5, 1870.....	106,623 00
Penn'a.....	Dec. 1, 1870.....	31,107,183 85
R. Island.....	April 1, 1871.....	2,774,000 00
S. Carolina.....	Oct. 31, 1870.....	7,665,933 92
Tennessee.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	\$38,945,832 00
Texas.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	900,000 00
Vermont.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	1,227,000 00
Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1870.....	47,390,839 97
Sum total.....		\$344,090,787 90

Less sinking fund. 78¢ since April 1, 1870, reduced by \$142,000.

THE TAMMANY WAR.

The Thieves Selling Out and Vamooseing.

Has Connolly Turned State's Evidence?

The New York Herald gives an interview between one of its reporters and Mr. John Foley, of the citizens' committee of seventy, and plaintiff in the suit brought on behalf of the tax-payers, in which an injunction was granted by Judge Barnard, forbidding the issue of more city bonds. In this interview, Mr. Foley is made to say:

"Mr. Connolly has offered the committee of seventy to pay back to the city, to the last cent, all the money he owes—"

"He will make restitution?"

"Yes; he will pay every cent. Oh, he will make full restitution. But he will do more. He has offered to submit statements which will criminate and send to prison Sweeney, Tweed and Hall."

"Has he done it or merely promised to do it?"

"I guess he has done it. The committee have the whole evidence in their hands."

"Then, it is intended to save Connolly from the consequences of his crimes, so that his rivals in the ring may be punished as they deserve. Is that it, Mr. Foley?"

"Not by any means! There will be no compromise with Connolly, whatever, or with any of the infamous ring. My impression is that the whole four will have to go to the State prison?"

"Then, Connolly has not turned State's evidence exactly, but is so overwhelmed with shame that he is anxious to make restitution and abide the verdict of the court in his case?"

"That's about it," answered Mr. Foley, and after nodding meaningly, continued: "Connolly won't go to prison, if he does go, without taking with him the rest of the gang."

SECURING THE PLUNDER.

A special dispatch from Washington, 19th instant, to the New York Tribune, says:

"The half a million of registered United States bonds which were lately transferred to Controller Connolly's son-in-law, Fithian, were not originally borne on the register's books in Mrs. Connolly's name, as was recently stated, but in that of Connolly himself. Mrs. Connolly still owns \$370,000 of similar bonds. The transfer to Fithian was apparently made in order to make it easy to dispose of the bonds without exciting remark. He has been making sales continually since they came into his hands, and transfers are almost daily made by his order to other persons."

The same journal says, editorially:

"It is rumored that Woodward, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others have made assignments of their property and are preparing for a journey to Europe. Keyser, either because he feels less guilty or more courageous than the others, proposes to stay, and may, perhaps, attempt to imitate Connolly by turning State's evidence against the rest." And it hopes that the numerous committees who are working up the matter will not permit the escape unquestioned of such excellent material for convicts and for witnesses.

THE KING'S REAL ESTATE.

A list has been compiled from the New York registry records, giving date of conveyance, description of property and value expressed of real estate conveyed to Richard B. Connolly, Wm. M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney, between 1868 and 1871. For Mr. Connolly the amount foots up \$354,000, for Mr. Tweed \$2,364,300, and for Mr. Sweeney \$988,000. The New York Sun adds to this exhibit the statement that "members of the ring are offering their real estate at a discount of twenty-five per cent. from the prices which ruled a fortnight ago. This has a depressing effect upon the real estate market generally, and has thrown things somewhat out of gear."

The Kuklux Trials in North Carolina.

A special to the Washington Chronicle from Raleigh, dated the 19th inst., gives the following concerning the Kuklux trials now proceeding in the U. S. Courts:

The prisoners, fifteen in number, were brought into court a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Shotwell seemed to be laboring under a state of mental excitement.

THE JURY.

The following jury was selected from a panel of twenty-six: J. W. Bell, Joseph Ward, Madison Pad, George W. Charles, E. F. Beckendite, John Bryant, Jesse F. Grubb, Joseph Miller, Joseph Matsinger, Edward Peasley, James Smith and W. P. Wetherell.

Two of these, Bryant and Bell, are colored men. All of them appear to be gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence and hail from different sections of the State.

Hon. James M. Justice, the victim of the outrage of Shotwell's Kuklux band, was first put upon the stand, and gave a detailed account of the outrage perpetrated upon him on the 11th of June last, when his residence in the town of Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, was broken open by armed and disguised men, and he was dragged from his bed, with nothing on but his shirt, to the woods, beaten on the head with pistols and otherwise outraged. He told how it was that a member of the Klan from South Carolina interfered for his life and had him released—though his assassination had been decreed and the rope was but a few feet from him. There were some sixty disguised men in this band from North and South Carolina. Some of them destroyed a Republican newspaper office in Rutherfordton and hunted like bloodhounds other Republican citizens on the same night. Mr. Justice said he thought that night he recognized Mr. Shotwell and about a dozen others of the Klan, a number of whom had since fled the country. His only crime was having been a member of the Republican—as the Kuklux termed it, the negro party. He showed the scars on his head and side, which will last him for life. His examination occupied the attention of the court nearly the whole day, and his testimony produced an effect upon the large audience that heard it and upon the jury.